

DECLARATION

I, Toshihiko Takano of c/o TAKANO & CO., 32-802, Kitamachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN, hereby certify that I am the translator of the attached document and certify that the following is a true translation of the International Patent Application No. PCT/JP02/00344 (Specification, Claims and Abstract) the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: June 16, 2004

Signature:



Toshihiko Takano

DESCRIPTION

WATER-IN-OIL EMULSION COMPOSITION AND EMULSION
COSMETIC COMPRISING THE SAME

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an
water-in-oil emulsified composition and an
emulsified cosmetic using this composition. More
10 specifically, the present invention relates to a
water-in-oil emulsified composition that exhibits
good emulsified states, does not change over
different temperatures and/or time, has superior
stability, and gives a non-sticky, fresh, and good
15 tactile sensation during use, as well as an emulsified
cosmetic using this composition.

BACKGROUND ART

In the past, water-in-oil type emulsified
20 cosmetic compositions having high stability have been
obtained by increasing the viscosity of the outer
phase (i.e., oil phase) by blending in solid and
semisolid oil components. Thus, an oily and sticky
sensation during use resulted, leading to poor
25 evaluation results as a cosmetic.

The object of the present invention is to solve this problem and provide a water-in-oil emulsified composition that has superior stability and gives a non-sticky, fresh, and good tactile sensation during use, as well as an emulsified cosmetic using this composition.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

For the purpose of solving the aforementioned problem, the present invention provides a water-in-oil emulsified composition comprising (a) 0.1-20 wt% organophilic clay mineral, (b) 10-70 wt% oil component, (c) 0.01-10 wt% emulsifier having an HLB value of not more than 7, and (d) 0.1-90 wt% microgel having an average particle size of 0.1-1,000 micrometers obtained by dissolving a hydrophilic compound having a gelation ability in water or an aqueous component, letting it cool down and solidify to form a gel, and pulverizing said gel.

In the aforementioned (d) ingredient, the hydrophilic compound having gelation ability is preferably one, two, or more selected from a group consisting of agar, carrageenan, curdlan, gelatin, gellan gum, and alginic acid.

As for the average particle size of the microgel

of (d) ingredient, 1-300 micrometers is preferable.

In addition, the present invention provides an emulsified cosmetic comprising the aforementioned water-in-oil emulsified composition.

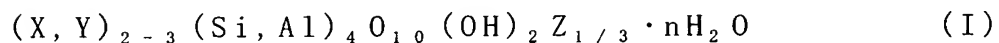
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BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

The present invention is described in detail below.

Selection of the organophilic clay mineral used
10 for (a) ingredient is not limited in particular as long as it can be generally used in cosmetics. In the present invention, the cation modified clay mineral obtained by treating a water swelling clay mineral with a quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant
15 is preferably used.

Preferable examples of the aforementioned water swelling clay mineral include a clay mineral such as phyllosilicate from the smectide group having a three-layer structure such as colloidal aluminum
20 silicate hydrate generally represented by the following general formula (I).

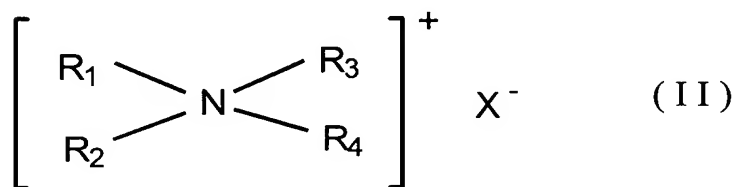


(In this formula, X denotes Al, Fe(III), Mn(III), or
25 Cr(III); Y denotes Mg, Fe (II), Ni, Zn, Li, or Mn

(II); Z denotes K, Na, 1/2Ca, or 1/2Mg.)

Specific examples include natural or synthetic (i.e., the OH group is substituted with fluorine in formula (I)) montmorillonites such as montmorillonite, saponite and hectorite (commercially available products include Veegum from Vanderbilt Co., Inc., Kunipia from Kunimine Kogyo KK, Laponite from Laporte, etc.) and synthetic mica such as sodium silicic mica, sodium or lithium tenorite (commercially available products include Dimonite available from Topy Kogyo K.K.), which can be preferably used. One, two, or more water swelling clay minerals can be used.

The quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant for treating the aforementioned water swelling clay mineral is a compound represented by the following general formula (II).



(In this formula, R₁ denotes an alkyl group having 10-20 carbon atoms or a benzyl group; R₂ denotes a methyl group or an alkyl group having 10-22 carbon atoms; R₃ and R₄ independently denote an alkyl group or hydroxyalkyl group having 1-3 carbon atoms; and X

denotes a halogen atom or a methylsulfate residue.)

Specific examples include dodecyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, myristyl trimethyl ammonium chloride,
5 cetyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, stearyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, alkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, behenyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, myristyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium chloride, cetyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium chloride, stearyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium chloride, alkyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium chloride, behenyl dimethyl ethyl ammonium chloride, myristyl diethyl methyl ammonium chloride, cetyl diethyl methyl ammonium chloride, stearyl diethyl methyl ammonium chloride, alkyl diethyl methyl ammonium chloride, behenyl diethyl methyl ammonium chloride, benzyl dimethyl myristyl ammonium chloride, benzyl dimethyl cetyl ammonium chloride, benzyl dimethyl stearyl ammonium chloride, benzyl dimethyl behenyl ammonium chloride, benzyl methyl ethyl cetyl ammonium chloride, benzyl methyl ethyl stearyl ammonium chloride, distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, and dibehenyl dihydroxyethyl ammonium chloride, as well as the aforementioned compounds with their chloride replaced by bromide, and
25 dipalmityl propyl ethyl ammonium sulfate. One, two,

or more of these quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactants can be selected at will for use.

As for a method of treating the aforementioned water swelling clay mineral with the quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant to obtain the cation modified clay mineral, for example, the aforementioned water swelling clay mineral and the quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant are dispersed and stirred in a low-boiling-point solvent such as water, acetone, or a lower alcohol and then the low-boiling-point solvent is removed. It is also possible to blend the water swelling clay mineral and the quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant and let organic modification occur in the recipe; such a product can also be used preferably. It is possible to use both a quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant and a nonionic surfactant.

A preferable amount of the quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant is 60-140 meq for 100 g of the water swelling clay mineral. When a nonionic surfactant is used, the amount to be used is preferably 5-100 g, more preferably 15-50 g, for 100 g of the water swelling clay mineral.

Representative examples of the cationic modified clay mineral obtained by treating the water

swelling clay mineral with the quaternary ammonium salt cationic surfactant include dimethyl ammonium hectorite, benzyl dimethyl stearyl ammonium hectorite, and distearyl dimethyl ammonium

5 chloride-treated aluminum magnesium silicate.

Commercially available products include Benton 38 (montmorillonite modified with distearyldimethylammonium chloride, available from Nationalred Co.).

10 The blend ratio of (a) ingredient is preferably 0.1 to 20 wt%, more preferably 0.1-10 wt% of the total amount of the water-in-oil emulsified cosmetic. If it is less than 0.1 wt% then sufficient stability is hard to achieve. On the other hand, sufficient
15 stability can be achieved with a blend ratio of 20 wt% or less; a higher blend ratio results in increased hardness that affects usability and reduces stability, which are not preferable. One, two or more of (a) ingredients can be used.

20 The oil component for (b) ingredient makes up the outer phase and selection thereof is not limited in particular among such components that are generally used in cosmetics; for example, liquid fats and oils, solid fats and oils, waxes, hydrocarbon
25 oils, higher fatty acids, higher alcohols,

synthesized ester oils, and silicone oils can be used at will.

Examples of the liquid fats and oils include avocado oil, tsubaki oil, turtle fatty acid,
5 macadamia nut oil, corn oil, mink oil, olive oil, rape oil, egg yolk oil, sesame oil, persic oil, wheat germ oil, sasanqua oil, castor oil, linseed oil, safflower oil, cotton seed oil, perilla oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, tea seed oil, Japanese nutmeg oil, rice bran oil,
10 Chinese wood oil, Japan wood oil, Jojoba oil, germ oil, triglycerin, glyceryl trioctanoate, and glycerol triisopalmitate.

Examples of the solid fats and oils include cacao butter, coconut oil, horse oil, hydrogenated
15 coconut oil, palm oil, beef fat, sheep tallow, hydrogenated beef fat, palm kernel oil, pork tallow, beef bone tallow, Japanese core wax kernel oil, hydrogenated oil, neatsfoot oil, Japanese core wax, and hydrogenated castor oil.

20 Examples of the waxes include beeswax, candelilla wax, cotton wax, carnauba wax, bayberry wax, tree wax, whale wax, montan wax, bran wax, lanolin, kapok wax, lanolin acetate, liquid lanolin, sugar cane wax, lanolin fatty acid isopropyl ester,
25 hexyl laurate, jojoba wax, hard lanolin, shellac wax,

POE lanolin alcohol ether, POE lanolin alcohol acetate, POE cholesterol ether, lanolin fatty acid polyethylene glycol, and POE hydrogenated lanolin alcohol ether.

5 Examples of the hydrocarbon oils include liquid petrolatum, ozokerite, squalene, pristane, paraffin, ceresin, squalene, petrolatum, and microcrystalline wax.

10 Examples of the higher fatty acids include lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, stearic acid, behenic acid, 12-hydroxy stearic acid, undecylenic acid, and tall oil.

15 Examples of higher alcohols include cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, and cetostearyl alcohol.

20 Examples of the synthesized ester oils include isopropyl myristate, cetyl octanoate, octyldodecyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, hexyl laurate, myristyl myristate, decyl oleate, hexyl decyl dimethyloctanoate, cetyl lactate, myristyl lactate, lanolin acetate, isocetyl stearate, isocetyl isostearate, cholesteryl 12-hydroxystearate, ethylene glycol di-2-ethylhexylate, dipentaerythritol fatty acid ester, N-alkyl glycol monoisostearate, neopentyl

25

glycol dicaprate, diisostearyl malate, glyceryl
di-2-heptylundecanoate, trimethylolpropane
tri-2-ethylhexylate, trimethylolpropane
triisostearate, pentane erythritol
5 tetra-2-ethylhexylate, glycerin tri-2-ethylhexylate,
trimethylolpropane triisostearate, cetyl 2-ethyl
hexanoate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate, glyceryl
trimyristate, tri-2-heptylundecanoic acid
glyceride, methyl castor oil fatty acid, oleic acid
10 oil, cetostearyl alcohol, aceto glyceride,
2-heptylundecyl palmitate, diisobutyl adipate,
N-lauroyl -L- glutamic acid -2-octyldodecyl ester,
2-heptylundecyl adipate, ethyl laurate, di-2-
ethylhexyl sebacate, 2-hexyldecyl myristate,
15 2-hexyldecyl palmitate, 2-hexyldecyl adipate,
diisopropyl sebacate, 2-ethylhexyl succinate, ethyl
acetate, butyl acetate, amyl acetate, and triethyl
citrate.

Examples of the silicone oils include chain
20 silicone oils such as dimethylpolysiloxane,
methylphenylpolysiloxane, and methyl hydrogen
polysiloxane; and ringed silicone oils such as
dodecamethyl cyclohexasiloxane, octamethyl
cyclotetrasiloxane, decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane,
25 and tetramethyl tetrahydrogen polysiloxane.

The blend ratio of (b) ingredient is preferably 10-70 wt% of the total amount of the water-in-oil emulsified cosmetic.

5 The emulsifier for (c) ingredient has a HLB of 7 or less. Those having a HLB higher than 7 have a high hydrophilicity and using these makes it hard to obtain a stable water-in-oil emulsified composition.

In the present invention, this HLB is calculated using the Kawakami method, which is represented by the
10 following equation 1.

Equation 1

$$HLB=7+11.7\cdot\log(MW/MO)$$

(Where, MW denotes the molecular weight of the
15 hydrophilic portion and MO denotes the molecular weight of the lipophilic portion.)

Examples of the emulsifier having a HLB of 7 or less include sorbitan fatty acid esters such as
20 sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan monoisostearate, sorbitan tristearate, which are surfactants; glycerin fatty acid esters such as glycerol monostearate and glycerol monooleate; polyoxyethylene hydrogenated castor oils such as POE
25 (5) hydrogenated castor oil, POE (7.5) hydrogenated

castor oil, and POE (10) hydrogenated castor oil; and polyether modified silicone surfactants, and dimethicone polyol.

5 The blend ratio of (c) ingredient is preferably 0.01-10 wt%, and more preferably 0.1-5 wt%, of the total amount of the emulsified composition of the present invention. If the blend ratio is too low then a stable emulsion cannot be obtained; on the other hand, if the blend ratio is too high then there are
10 problems in terms of usability such as stickiness and lack of succulent sensation. One, two, or more of (c) ingredients can be selected at will for use.

This (c) ingredient may be contained in the composition of the present invention as being
15 adsorbed on the organophilic clay mineral, i.e. (b) ingredient. That is, when preparing the water-in-oil emulsified composition or the emulsified cosmetic of the present invention, (c) ingredient may be blended in by treating the
20 organophilic clay mineral with a surfactant having a HLB of 7 or less that is to be (c) ingredient so that an emulsifier having a HLB of 7 or less is adsorbed on the organophilic clay mineral.

In addition to the aforementioned essential
25 ingredients, additives can be freely blended into the

outer phase (oil phase) within the range that does not affect the effects of the present invention. For example, other oil components, oil-soluble polymers, powders, and polymer granules that are conventionally
5 used in cosmetics, quasi drugs and such may be blended in.

The microgel for (d) ingredient with an average particle size of 0.1-1,000 micrometers, is obtained by dissolving a hydrophilic compound having a
10 gelation ability in water or an aqueous component, letting it cool down and solidify to form a gel, and pulverizing said gel. Such (d) ingredient is contained in the inner phase (water phase).

In the aforementioned (d) ingredient, selection
15 of the hydrophilic compound having a gelation ability is not limited in particular as long as it is a water soluble compound and can be used in the fields of cosmetics and medical drugs. Specific examples include hydrophilic proteins having a gelation
20 ability such as gelatin and collagen, as well as hydrophilic polysaccharides such as agar, curdlan, scleroglucan, schizophyllan, gellan gum, alginic acid, carrageenan, mannan, pectin, and hyaluronic acid. Of these, gelatin, agar, curdlan, gellan gum,
25 alginic acid, and carrageenan are particularly

preferable for use. One, two or more hydrophilic compounds having a gelation ability can be used.

These hydrophilic compounds having a gelation ability are then dissolved in water or an aqueous ingredient to form a gel. Dissolution of the
5 aforementioned compound in water or an aqueous ingredient can be carried out by mixing, heating, etc. Gelation can be achieved by a conventional method, e.g. by discontinuing heating after dissolution and
10 letting the temperature cool down to a point lower than the gelation temperature (solidification temperature).

Selection of the aqueous ingredient to be blended in is not limited in particular as long as it
15 is an aqueous ingredient that can be used in the field of cosmetics and drugs; examples include glycols such as dipropylene glycol and propylene glycol, lower alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, and propanol, as well as ingredients that are generally blended in as
20 water phase ingredients. Specific examples include, but not limited to, chelating agents such as metaphosphate and edetate, as well as pH adjusting agents and preservatives.

The gel strength of the aforementioned gel is
25 not limited in particular as long as the gel itself

can retain its shape or has enough strength for obtaining a microgel in the next process. In the present invention, the microgel can be obtained even with a fairly weak gel strength such as a jelly
5 strength of 30 g/cm² (Nichikansui-shiki measuring method).

The gel formed as mentioned above is then crushed with a homogenizer, disper, mechanical stirrer, etc. to obtain the desired microgel. The
10 average particle size of the microgel is 0.1-1,000 micrometers, preferably 1-300 micrometers, and more preferably 10-200 micrometers. The degree of crushing can be adjusted according to the purpose as long as the average particle size of the obtained
15 microgel is not outside of the aforementioned range specified in the present invention; when smoother usability is required, thorough crushing is conducted by high speed stirring, and, on the other hand, when the tactile sensation of the microgel itself is
20 required, the degree of crushing is reduced by lighter stirring to obtain a microgel with a relatively large particle size.

As for the viscosity of the microgel thus obtained, when agar is used as the hydrophilic
25 compound having gelation ability for example, a range

of 2,000-1,000,000 mPa·s is preferable when a B-type viscometer (speed 0.6 rpm, 25°C) is used for measurement with an agar concentration of approximately 0.5-2%. By setting the viscosity of the microgel in the aforementioned range, a superior sensation during use can be obtained in terms of smoothness and moistening sensation (water retention). If the viscosity is too low, then smoothness and the moistening sensation (water retention) tend to be poor.

The blend ratio of (d) ingredient is preferably 0.1-90 wt%, and more preferably 1-80 wt%, of the total amount of the emulsified composition of the present invention. If the blend ratio is too low, then succulent sensation during use cannot be obtained; on the other hand, if the blend ratio is too high, there are problems with usability due to, for example, a sticky sensation. One, two, or more of (d) ingredients can be selected at will for use.

When the water-in-oil emulsified composition of the present invention is used, for example, in an emulsified cosmetic, in addition to the aforementioned essential ingredients, other ingredients that are usually blended into cosmetics can be freely blended in as necessary within the range

that does not affect the effects of the present invention. Such ingredients include humectants such as polyethylene glycol, glycerin, 1,3- butylene glycol, erythritol, sorbitol, xylitol, and maltitol;

5 L-amino acids including L-alanine, β -alanine, L-arginine hydrochloride, L-aspartic acid monohydrate, L-sodium aspartate monohydrate, L-potassium aspartate dihydrate, L-aspartic acid, L-citrulline, L-glutamic acid, L-glutamic acid

10 hydrochloride, L-sodium glutamate monohydrate, L-potassium glutamate monohydrate, L-glutamine, glycine, trimethyl glycine, L-histidine, L-histidine hydrochloride monohydrate, L-hydroxy proline, L-isoleucine, L-leucine, L-lysine, L-lysine

15 hydrochloride, L-ornithine hydrochloride, L-proline, L-phenyl-alanine, L-serine, L-threonine, L-tryptophan, L-tyrosine, L-valine, L-dopa, and L- α aminobutyric acid, as well as their hydrates; lower alcohols such as ethanol; antioxidants such as

20 butylhydroxy toluene, tocopherol, and phytin antimicrobial agents/preservatives such as benzoic acid, salicylic acid, sorbic acid, paraoxybenzoic acid alkyl ester (ethylparaben, butylparaben, etc.) and hexachlorophene; Benzoic acid-type ultraviolet

25 absorbents such as p-aminobenzoic acid (PABA), PABA

monoglycerin ester, N,N-dipropoxy PABA ethyl ester,
N,N-diethoxy PABA ethyl ester, N,N-dimethyl PABA
ethyl ester, and N,N-dimethyl PABA butyl ester;
anthranilic acid-type ultraviolet absorbents such as
5 homomentyl-N-acetyl anthranilate; salicylic
acid-type ultraviolet absorbents such as amyl
salicylate, menthyl salicylate, homomentyl
salicylate, octyl salicylate, phenyl salicylate,
benzil salicylate, and p-isopropanol phenyl
10 salicylate; cinnamic acid-type ultraviolet
absorbents such as octyl cinnamate, ethyl
-4-isopropyl cinnamate, methyl-2,5-diisopropyl
cinnamate, ethyl-2,4-diisopropyl cinnamate,
methyl-2,4-diisopropyl cinnamate, propyl-p-methoxy
15 cinnamate, isopropyl-p-methoxy cinnamate,
isoamyl-p-methoxy cinnamate, octyl-p-methoxy
cinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxy cinnamate,
2-ethoxyethyl-p-methoxy cinnamate,
cyclohexyl-p-methoxy cinnamate, ethyl- α -cyano- β
20 -phenyl cinnamate, 2-ethylhexyl- α -cyano--phenyl
cinnamate, glyceryl mono-2-ethyl
hexanoyl-diparamethoxy cinnamate, and
3-methyl-4-[methylbis (trimethyl siloxy) silyl]
butyl 3,4,5- trimethoxy cinnamate; benzophenone-type
25 ultraviolet absorbents such as

2,4-dihydroxybenzophenone,
 2,2'-dihydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone,
 2,2'-dihydroxy-4,4'-dimethoxybenzophenone, 2,2',
 4,4'-tetrahydroxy benzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy
 5 benzophenone, 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy
 -4'-methylbenzophenone, 2-hydroxy -4-methoxy
 benzophenone-5-sulfonate, 4-phenyl benzophenone,
 2-ethylhexyl-4'-phenyl-benzophenone-2-carboxylate,
 2-hydroxy-4-n-octoxy benzophenone, and
 10 4-hydroxy-3-carboxy benzophenone; ultraviolet light
 absorbents such as
 3-(4'-methylbenzylidene)-d,l-camphor,
 3-benzylidene-d,l-camphor, urocanic acid, urocanic
 acid ethyl ester, 2-phenyl-5-methyl benzoxazole,
 15 2,2'-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl benzotriazol,
 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-t-octylphenyl) benzotriazol,
 2-(2'-hydroxy-5'-methylphenyl benzotriazol,
 dibenzaladine, dianisoylmethane,
 4-methoxy-4'-t-butyl dibenzoyl-methane,
 20 5-(3,3-dimethyl-2-norbornylidene)-3-pentane-2-one,
 and terephthalylidene dicamphor sulfonic acid);
 organic acids such as acyl sarcosinic acid (sodium
 lauroyl sarcosinate, for example), glutathione,
 citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, and lactic
 25 acid; vitamins including vitamin A and its

derivatives, vitamin B's such as vitamin B₆
hydrochloride, vitamin B₆ tripalmitate, vitamin B₆
dioctanoate, vitamin B₂ and its derivatives, vitamin
B₁₂, and vitamin B₁₅ and its derivatives, vitamin C's
5 such as ascorbic acid, ascorbic acid sulfuric ester
(salt), ascorbic acid phosphate (salt), and ascorbic
acid dipalmitate, vitamin E's such as α -tocopherol,
 β -tocopherol, γ -tocopherol, and vitamin E acetate,
vitamin D's, vitamin H, pantothenic acid, and
10 pantethine; various drugs such as nicotinamide,
benzil nicotinate, γ -orizanol, allantoin,
glycyrrhizic acid (salt), glycyrrhetinic acid and its
derivative, saponins such as hinokitiol, bi sabot
roll, eucalyptol, thymol, inositol, saikosaponin,
15 carrot saponin, sponge gourd saponin, soapberry
saponin, pantothenyl ethyl ether, ethynylestradiol,
tranexamic acid, arbutin, cepharanthine, and
placenta extract; extracts from plants such as Rumex
japonicus, Sophora angustifolia, Nuphar japonicum,
20 orange, sage, Achillea sibirica, Malva sylvestris,
Swertia japonica, thyme, Ligusticum acutilobum,
Picea jezoensis, Birch, Horsetail, a sponge gourd, a
horse chestnut, creeping saxifrage, arnica, lily,
mugwort, Paeonia lactiflora, aloe, gardenia, and
25 Scomberomorus nipponius; pigments; nonionic

surfactants such as sorbitan monolaurate, sorbitan
monopalmitate, sorbitan sesquioleate, sorbitan
trioleate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate,
polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, polyethylene
5 glycol monooleate, polyoxyethylene alkylether,
polyglycol diether, lauroyl diethanol amide,
aliphatic acid isopropanol amide, maltitol hydroxy
fatty acid ether, alkylated polysaccharide, alkyl
glucoside, and sugar esters; cationic surfactants
10 such as stearyl trimethyl ammonium chloride,
benzalkonium chloride, and lauryl amine oxide;
anionic surfactants such as sodium palmitate, sodium
laurate, sodium laurate, potassium laurylsulfate,
triethanolamine alkylsulfate ether, Turkey red oil,
15 linear dodecylbenzene sulfuric acid, polyoxyethylene
hydrogenated castor oil maleic acid, and acylmethyl
taurine; ampholytic surfactants; perfumes; pigments;
and purified water.

Examples of the water-in-oil emulsified
20 composition of the present invention include, but are
not limited to, makeup cosmetics, hair cosmetics,
skincare cosmetics, and sun care cosmetics.

EXAMPLES

25 The present invention is described in detail

below by referring to Examples, but the present invention is not limited to these Examples. The blend ratios are in wt% units.

Before Examples, testing methods and evaluation
5 criteria used in Examples and Comparative examples are described.

<Sensory test for usability>

A panel of 30 men and 30 women (a total of 60)
10 used the samples obtained from Examples and Comparative examples and evaluated them for smoothness, succulent sensation, and sticky sensation based on the following criteria.

15 [Evaluation criteria for skin smoothness]

- ◎ : 30 or more panelists felt skin smoothness.
- : 10-29 panelists felt skin smoothness.
- △ : 5-9 panelists felt skin smoothness.
- × : Four or less panelists felt skin smoothness.

20

[Evaluation criteria for succulent sensation of the skin]

- ◎ : 30 or more panelists felt succulent skin.
- : 10-29 panelists felt succulent skin.
- 25 △ : 5-9 panelists felt succulent skin.

× : Four or less panelists felt succulent skin.

[Evaluation criteria for skin stickiness]

5 ◎ : 30 or more panelists felt the absence of skin stickiness.

○ : 10-29 panelists felt the absence of skin stickiness.

× : Four or less panelists felt the absence of skin stickiness.

10

<Emulsification properties>

Emulsification properties of the samples obtained in Examples and Comparative examples were evaluated based on the following evaluation criteria.

15 ○ : Emulsification into the water-in-oil type (W/O type) was homogeneous.

△ : Emulsification into the water-in-oil type (W/O type) resulted in some water separation and/or oil separation (defective emulsification)

20 × : Emulsification into the water-in-oil type (W/O type) failed.

<Stability>

25 The samples obtained in Examples and Comparative examples were stored for 30 days under

different temperature conditions, i.e. 0°C, room temperature (25°C), 37°C, and 50°C, and their stability was evaluated based on the following evaluation criteria.

- 5 ○ : No separation was observed.
 △ : Separation was observed.
 × : Severe separation was observed.

(Preparation of the water phase parts)

- 10 Water phase parts 1-3: Water phase parts 1-3 as shown in the following Table 1 were mixed, heated up to 90°C and dissolved, and then left to cool (slowly cooled) to form a gel. This gel was crushed with a homogenizer to obtain a microgel (average
15 particle size 100 micrometers).

 Water phase parts 4 and 5: Water phase parts 4 and 5 as shown in the following Table 1 were mixed and allowed to stand for 12 hours at ordinary temperatures to prepare the water phase parts.

- 20 Carboxyvinyl polymer used in water phase part 4 and xanthan gum used in water phase part 5 are both thickening compounds that don't have a gelation ability.

Table 1

	Water phase part 1	Water phase part 2	Water phase part 3	Water phase part 4	Water phase part 5
Agar	2.0	0.5	0.05	—	—
Carboxyvinyl polymer	—	—	—	0.6	—
Xanthan gum	—	—	—	—	1.0
Glycerin	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Dipropylene glycol	5.0	5.0	5.0	—	—
Dibutylene glycol	—	—	—	5.0	5.0
Methylparaben	Appropriate amount	Appropriate amount	Appropriate amount	Appropriate amount	Appropriate amount
TEA	—	—	—	Appropriate amount	Appropriate amount
Ion-exchange water	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance	Balance
Preparation method for the water phase parts	Crush (Microgel)	Crush (Microgel)	Crush (Microgel)	Mix and allow to stand	Mix and allow to stand
Viscosity (mPa·s/25°C)	80,000	2,500	500	80,000	2,000

(Examples 1-4)

As shown in the following Table 2, (2)-(5) were
5 mixed to obtain the oil phase parts, to which (1) was
added and uniformly dispersed, to which the water
phase part (6) or (7) was gradually added, followed
by uniform emulsification/dispersion with a disper
mixer to obtain a water-in-oil emulsified composition.
10 For the "organophilic clay mineral" in Table 2,
"Benton 38" (made in Nationalred Co.) was used.

Samples obtained in Examples 1-4 were evaluated
for usability (smoothness, moistening sensation, and

sticky sensation), emulsification properties, and stability according to the aforementioned test methods and evaluation criteria. The results are shown in Table 2.

5

Table 2

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
(1) Organophilic clay mineral (*)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
(2) Dimethicone polyol	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
(3) Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane	20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0
(4) Dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity 6mPa·s/25°C)	5.0	—	5.0	5.0
(5) Cetyl octanoate	5.0	—	5.0	5.0
(6) Water phase part 1	65.0	85.0	—	—
(7) Water phase part 2	—	—	65.0	85.0
Sensation during use				
Smoothness	◎	◎	◎	◎
Moistening sensation	◎	◎	○	◎
Sticky sensation	◎	◎	◎	◎
Emulsification properties				
Directly after preparation	○	○	○	○
Stability (30 day storage)				
0°C	○	○	○	○
Room temperature	○	○	○	○
37°C	○	○	○	○
50°C	○	○	○	○

(Comparative examples 1-4 and Example 5)

As shown in the following Table 3, (2)-(5) were
10 mixed to obtain the oil phase parts, to which (1) was
added and uniformly dispersed, to which the water

phase part selected from (6)-(10) was gradually added,
followed by uniform emulsification/dispersion with a
disper mixer to obtain a water-in-oil emulsified
composition. For the "organophilic clay mineral" in
5 Table 3, "Benton 38" (made in Nationalred Co.) was
used.

Samples obtained in Comparative examples 1-4
and Example 5 were evaluated for usability
(smoothness, moistening sensation, and sticky
10 sensation), emulsification properties, and stability
according to the aforementioned test methods and
evaluation criteria. The results are shown in Table
3.

15

Table 3

	Comparative example 1	Comparative example 2	Example 5	Comparative example 3	Comparative example 4
(1) Organophilic clay mineral (*)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
(2) Dimethicone polyol	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
(3) Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane	5.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
(4) Dimethylpolysiloxane (viscosity 6mPa·s/25°C)	—	—	5.0	5.0	5.0
(5) Cetyl octanoate	—	—	5.0	5.0	5.0
(6) Water phase part 1	92.0	—	—	—	—
(7) Water phase part 2	—	92.0	—	—	—
(8) Water phase part 3	—	—	65.0	—	—
(9) Water phase part 4	—	—	—	65.0	—
(10) Water phase part 5	—	—	—	—	65.0
Sensation during use					
Smoothness	○	○	△	○	○
Moistening sensation	○	○	△	△	△
Sticky sensation	△	△	○	×	×
Emulsification properties					
Directly after preparation	△	△	○	△	○
Stability (30 day storage)					
0°C	△	△	○	△	△
Room temperature	△	△	○	△	△
37°C	△	×	○	×	△
50°C	×	×	○	×	△

(Example 6: Moisturizing cream)

(Ingredients)

(wt%)

- 5 (1) Organophilic clay mineral ("Benton 38" from Nationalred Co.) 2.0

	(2) Diglycerin diisostearic acid	1.0
	(3) Decamethyl cyclopentasiloxane	10.0
	(4) Petrolatum	5.0
	(5) Squalane	15.0
5	(6) Agar	1.0
	(7) Dipropylene glycol	5.0
	(8) Methylparaben	0.2
	(9) Arginine	0.1
	(10) Magnesium ascorbate phosphate	2.0
10	(11) Vitamin A	0.1
	(12) Perfume	Appropriate amount
	(13) Ion-exchange water	Balance
	(Preparation method)	

(4), (5), (11), and (12) were mixed and heated
 15 up to 50°C and dissolved, to which (1) was added and
 uniformly dispersed (oil phase part). Separately,
 (6)-(10) were added to (13), heated up to 90°C and
 dissolved, cooled down to solidify, and crushed with
 a disper to obtain a microgel having an average
 20 particle size of 100 micrometers water phase part).
 This water phase part (microgel) was gradually added
 to said oil phase part and dispersed with a disper
 mixer to obtain a moisturizing cream.

25 (Example 7: Sunscreen)

	(Ingredients)	(wt%)
	(1) Organophilic clay mineral ("Benton 38" from Nationalred Co.)	2.0
	(2) Dimethicone polyol	2.0
5	(3) Decamethylpentasiloxane	10.0
	(4) Trimethylsiloxysilicic acid	5.0
	(5) Hydrophobed titanium oxide	5.0
	(6) Octyl-p-methoxy cinnamate	10.0
	(7) Agar	1.5
10	(8) L-arginine hydrochloride	1.0
	(9) 1,3-butylene glycol	5.0
	(10) Methylparaben	0.2
	(11) Evening primrose oil	0.3
	(12) Spherical polyethylene	1.0
15	(13) Ascorbic acid glycoside	2.0
	(14) Tocopheryl acetate	0.3
	(15) Vitamin A acetate	0.1
	(16) Perfume	Appropriate amount
	(17) Ion-exchange water	Balance
20	(Preparation method)	
	(1)-(6), (11), (12), (14)-(16) were uniformly dispersed to prepare the oil phase part. Separately, (7)-(10) and (13) were added to (17), heated up to 90°C and dissolved, cooled down to solidify, and crushed	
25	with a disper to obtain a microgel having an average	

particle size of 60 micrometers (water phase part).
This water phase part (microgel) was gradually added
to said oil phase part and dispersed with a disper
mixer to obtain a sunscreen.

5

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As described in detail above, the present
invention can provide a water-in-oil emulsified
composition that exhibits good emulsified states,
10 does not change over different temperatures and/or
time, has superior stability, and gives a non-sticky,
fresh, and good tactile sensation during use, as well
as an emulsified cosmetic using this composition.